HOW IT ORIGINATED AND HOW IT HAS REEN EXPRESSED.

THE TAMMANY BOSS ON THE SENATOR'S TRAIL FOR YEARS, WATCHING FOR AN OPPOR-TUNETY TO TOMAHAWK HIS ENEMY-

SOME UNDERCURRENTS OF RE-

CENT POLITICAL HISTORY. If one were asked to mention the most important political incident of last week in this state he would naturally answer, the choice in caucus of Mr. Murphy to be United States Senator. No doubt most people think so, and probably it will be so regarded by the historian of the future. The practical politicians, however, think that the rupture between Croker and Hill is far more significant and far more interesting. At all events, it is the live topic of the hour with hem, and in groups where they meet it is the prin cipal theme of discussion.

Hill says, with a scowl at his questioner, that he bas no quarrel with the Tammany chieftsin; Croker smiles and says the same. Illil goes further. The been in Washington instead of meddling with Murphy's paper "fake." Croker, however, does not indorse thi He has had several opportunities to deny the report, but has not attempted to do so. He can-It was heard by too many people. Furthermore, there is no reason in the world why he should deny It was not an impulsive utterance on his part the result of a quickly adopted though carefully thought out plan of his own to put Mr. Hill in a Mr. Hill is still in that hole, and while Mr. Croker will refrain for the present from throwing stones down on his head, he does not propose to tos him a rope in the shape of a denial of the report, such as the Senator suggests, to help the former "boss" of the State Democracy to regain his former position.

The simple fact is that the wily Tammany sachen has been after Hill's scalp for a long time. He sharp ened his tomahawk for him about three years ago and there has never been an hour since then that has not been on his trail, persistently following and quietly waiting for the opportunity to bury the weepon in the Scnator's baid head. In view of the manner in which Tammany supported Hill for Senator, and later, the way it worked for his nomina tion for President, this may sound somewhat paradoxical. It is true, nevertheless, as those who are familiar with the undercurrents of recent New-York political history know perfectly well.

Croker's hatred of Hill began in 1890. Hill was then Governor. Croker was immersed in a conflict with the County Democracy. That organization, though still crippled, was of sufficient strength, when combined with the Republicans, to menace the life of Tammany Hall. Its power to a large degree rested in the fact that it was still recognized as a regular wing of the Democratic party in this county. As such it received equal representation with Tammany on the State Committee and in the State conventions, and also had an inspector of election here. By this means Tammany, though the deminant power in this city, had only one inspector out of the four, two of the other three being Republicans and the fourth a County Democrat. This was a serious thing for Tammany. It could not falsify the returns nor do much stealing An honest election was the result, and that is precisely what Tammany never wants. Croker fully appreciated the unfavorable features of the situation. He went to Hill before the county election in 1800 and asked him to prevent the County Democracy from having an inspector in the coming contest. Hill promised implicitly to this assurance. He did not know Hill's character at that time.

When election time came he was staggered when he found that, despite all his efforts, the Counties received an inspector, as usual. He could not bring himself to believe that Hill had broken his word, and did not think so for months afterward, when he had the proof brought home to him in a way that made it sible for him longer to doubt the Governor's faith. Meantime the Counties combined with the Republicans, and had the combination ticket been made up in the right way, that is to say, of strong representative citizens, such as the occasion called for, there is no doubt that Tammany would have been beaten. As it was, the weakness of the ticket, due, as every man familiar with the inside facts knows, to the influence exerted by Tammany in the nominations, allenated thousands of voters and Tammany carried

ne time in the following spring Croker was in Albany. He and two or three of his friends, whose names cannot be mentioned here, called on the Governor. The conference was in regard to the fall election; it was held in the Executive Chamber. As usual in such conferences Croker had liftle to say, while Hill. as is customary, did all the talking. William R. Grace has frequently said that of all men in public life Hill is the most reckless man in conv This conference afforded a good illustration of the correctness of Mr. Grace's remark. Hill almost immediately began to rail against the County Democracy. declaring that "they must be wiped from the face of the earth." "Why," he said in substance, "they are a lot of scoundrels and ingrates. Just look what they did last fall. I secured for them an inspector of election. supposing, of course, that they would act with us. Instend of that, they went over and joined forces with Platt and tried to rip the life out of us."

Platt and tried to rip the life out of us.²
Croker listened in silent amazement. Not a word, however, did he utter until he and his friends left the room. When away a safe distance, he turned to them and remarked: "Did you hear what Hill said about giving the counties an inspector? What do you think of that statement compared with his promise to me before election. And what do you think of such a fellow anyway?" That was all he said, but from what was all the said, but from the context whether the c that time forth he has been Hill's enemy. Whatever may be Croker's faults, and neither he nor anybody else looks upon him as a saint, he is too good a politician to break promises of this kind or to tolerate such breaches of good faith. There were other things that fed his distike of hill, but this was the main cause of his intense feeling.
But his bitterness of feeling did not blind his judg

ment. He knew that Hill was shrewd and cumulng and audacious. He knew, moreover, that Hill had control of the State machine, and had, as he still has, strong friendships in Tammany Hall. He could not afford to indulge in any hostile demonstrations. He did not, but bided his time until the opportunity "to feed fat the ancient grudge" should present itself. This opportunity, however, seemed a long time coming. Instead of decreasing, Hill's power began to increase and when finally he had achieved the crowning act of his unsavory political career, the theft of the Legis-lature—unquestionably the boldest political crime that has ever been committed north of Mason and Dixon's the tomahawk and even above the flight of the sachem'

The theft of the Legislature was Hill's persons work. It was his brain that devised the scheme an it was his audacity that carried it through. When his ore conservative allies faltered and wavered, it was his absolute nerve and unscrupulous devices that came to the rescue. It was his pliant bols, such as Maynard, that did the technical work. And it was, therefore, entirely fair and logical that when the job was completed and his party had indered it and shared in the shameful results that followed, he should stand forth as the unquestioned leader of the New York Democracy. The impetus that this rascally performance gave his fortunes, followed by his election to the Senate, and the general hatred of Cleveland, made him the inestable choice of the machine for President. The country districts were with him. Marphy was bound to him by favors received from the Legislature. Sheehan was his messenger boy. McLaughlin dared not disobey, fearing what he fears to-day at the hands of Murphy and Croker—the consolidation of New-York his hatchet in his belt and Tammany was swung into line for Hill as a Presidential candidate. Flower, of course, was, as now, a mere figurehead, and his in-fluence did not have to be taken into account.

The work of the National Democratic Convention at Chicago, however, made a sorry spectacle of Hill. All his gay plumage was plucked. The majority of the delegates were greatly depressed in consequence, but though Croker and no love for Cleveland, no more than had Murphy and Sheehan, or even Hill for that matter, yet one can readily imagine the smile of satisfaction that passed over the swarthy face of the Wigwam oss as he saw the object of his hatred, the man whose perfidy had nearly cost him his political life, lying prostrate in the dust.

Nor did he fail to take advantage of the situation any more than he did at the famous Victoria Hetel interview with Cleveland, or at the foolish inderseent of Murphy by the Electoral College last week. When Cleveland's nomination was finally made, the

Commendable.

Liftus not consistent with the high character of Figs are purposely avoided by the Cal. Fig Syrup y. It acts gently on the kidneys liver and bowels, ig the system effectually, but it is not a cure-all are no protensions that every little will not sub-

impulsive Mr. Flower and several other of the delegates whose political thinking has to be done for them proposed a withdrawal from the convention. 'Let's go out and get a drink," said the Governor. Several of the delegates started from their seats to act upon the suggestion. Croker raised his head, and, oking around, quietly remarked : "Oh, I don't think that is the proper thing to do." As a result, not a Tammany man went out, and Mr Flower himself settled back in his chair.

The convention adjourned. The New York dele gates returned, most of them breathing out threatenings and slaughter against the National ticket. Some of the Tammany men were particularly vociferous. Croker said nothing until the first meeting of the Tammany General Committee; then he quietly of-fered resolutions indorsing the nomination of Cleveland and Stevenson. People smiled knowingly; that was a cover for the knife, most of them thought. Croker made no particular effort to counteract this popular interpretation of his proposition. Hill scarcely sguised his intention to defeat the ticket. Murphy was moody, and talked about Cleveland's unpopu

urity. So did Sheehan. At first, Hill refused to make speeches, and then it occurred to him that he could do more harm to the ticket by taking the stump, so he took the stump and his first speech in Brooklyn was satisfactory-t Republicans. It, however, opened the eyes of Mr. Whitney and Mr. Harrity. They sent for Croker. It didn't take them long to find out that Mr. Croker was all right and that he was going to stand by Cleveland. They also discovered that his love for Mr. Hill was not quite up to the standard of that which existed between Jonathan and the Hebrew bard. Sheehan was called in and was set right in short order, for, contrary to public opinion, Mr. Sheehan is not a strong man and far from being hard to manage. Hill had made him, it is true, but he as well as Croker had a grievance against Hill He remembered the time that Hill tried to prevent

im from being nominated for Lieutenant-Governor. The next man to "corral" was Murphy. Croker indertook the task. He and Murphy have much in common. A warm friendship exists between them, and they are linked so tightly by various business enterprises that it would be difficult to effect their Murphy said that he wanted a Democratic Legislature elected and that he wanted to be chosen United States Senator. Croker agreed to this and Whitney did not dissent, but it was distinctly

chosen United States Squator. Croker sgreed to this pad Whitney did not dissent, but it was distinctly understood that while Murphy should address himself particularly to the work of electing Assemblymen he would not attempt to do so at the expense of the National ticket. There was no necessity of it, Croker argued, because with the enormous fund that would be placed at their disposal everything in the State could easily be carried.

These arrangements having been perfected, Croker shouldered his gun and started after Hill, but before doing so he called in a few Tammany leaders, who had manifested a disposition to use the knife against the Democrate theket, and quelty told them that they would better stop right where they were. Tammany's future, he explained, was at stake, and the National ticket must be supported. Any man that did not do so would be wiped out. That was all that was necessary for him to say. Having set his own house in order, he next took up the State. It did not take nim long to find out where Hill was deing missisel, and as soon as he traced the Senator's trencherous work, he sent for a few leading Democrats there, who were not in Hill's confidence. He informed them what was going on, and after supplying them plentifully with funds, set them to work to watch Hill and get out the Democratic vote. Toward the end of the campaign Hill discovered what Croker was doing. He investigated and found that, owing to the effectiveness of Croker's work, it was going to be impossible for him (Hill) to carry out his programme. Cleveland's election was assured, despite all that he could do to the contrary. Recoming convinced of this, he swung around and worked as hard as the rest: r the ticket. Every one recalls the contrast between the specches he made toward the end of the campaign and those made at the start. A few Hill counites in which the Democratic vote was reduced had no effect except to show the weakness of the Senator as against Croker is side against Shechan and others, is too well known to require

The minister then gave a historical survey of the capitation that is position to the friends of the President of the position to the serious of the sephantion or not remains to be seen. He determined, however, to make it known that in working for Murphy he was not seeking to advance the interests of Hill. The opportunity to do this was afforded by Hill's slipl action in foreing the indorsement of Murphy through the Electoral College, Croker and been kept in Ignorance of the Senator's intention, but he appreciated the feature of the situation favorable to him, and, quick as a flash, took and the series of the situation favorable to him, and, quick as a flash, took as a series of compromise after two canturies of controvery, at the Council of Nicea, in-termination of the subject say that the clarity and the subject as a sort of compromise after two canturies of controvery, at the Council of Nicea, in-termination of the subject say that the land the Mr. Cleveland's spokeman in the Senate. But the majority who speak on the subject say that the early politician like Croker or Murphy it would be carried in the first and the most varying the politician like Croker or Murphy it would be carried in the politician like Croker or Murphy it would be carried in the subject say that the carried the fact that churches the ambitions, that he never will rest until he has due to cripple them. Furthermore, if he were willing to bury the hatchet, the Anti-Saappers would not permit him. One thing is certain, nevertheless, that Mr. Murphy goes to the Senate, not as Hill's man, but as the representative of linking and the producted that their desire to think the sac autions in the future as he has been in the past in granifying his revenue, for though Hill is no longer the power in politics he was, he is, nevertheles

WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, June 15 (Special).—The twenty-fifth annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, which opens here to-marrow, held its religious services at 3 o'clock to-day, in Metzerott Music Hall. Though the day was extremely cold a large audience was present. On the platform were Miss Susan B. Anthony, president of the association: the Rev. Anna Shaw, vice-president at large; the Rev Dr. Thomas, of Chicago, and the Rev. Anna F. East man, of New-York. The simplicity of the exercise made them impressive. Miss Anthony spoke a few words before the opening hymn was sung. Prayer followed by the Rev. Dr. Thomas.

The Rev. Anna F. Eastman read for the Scriptura

lesson the twenty-fifth chapter of St. Matthew.

The Rev. Anna Shaw read Frederick W. Faber's

hymn, "God's Glory is a Wondrous Thing," and it was sung by the audience. text being from the fifteenth chapter of Isalah. When presenting Mrs. Eastman, Miss Anthony said, with her

"Friends: You will remember that we have been criticised for having women preachers at our conventions who were not crthodox ministers. It is true we have had the Rev. Anna Shaw, a Methodist, but she was not ordained in the Methodist Church, for that church has never yet ordained a woman to preach. But we have with us to-day an orthodox woman

minister, the Rev. Anna F. Eastman, of Canandaigua N. Y., who is a Congregationalist, and was ordained by that Church about a year ago." Mrs. Eastman delivered her sermon in a pleasant. cell-modulated voice. She is apparently not above thirty-five years old and her face is one of great sweet ness in its expression. As the wife of a clergyman ness in its expression. As the wife of a dergyman, she assisted her husband in his parish work and when he became ill she went into his pulpit and read his sermons. Finally she wrate her own sermons, and as time went on the congregation concluded she was the better preacher. So she studied for the ministry and about a year ago was ordshed by the Congregational Church and now fills a pulpit in Conandatgus.

This evening there was an informal reception at Willard's Hotel, which is the suffrage headquarters. The sessions of the convention will run through the next three or four days.

FIRE IN A PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

next three or four days.

At ten minutes after 9 o'clock last evening fir-broke out in the basement of the Thirteenth Street Presbyterian Church, between Sixth and Seventh aves. The fire was caused by an overheated furnace and was extinguished with but slight damage

This is the church where, in May last, a fire broke out in the time between the afternoon and evening services and Policeman Robert Nichols, of the Charles st, station, was killed by a hadder falling on him while he was trying to drive back a number of the Sunday-school children who were crowding too hear the burning building.

POLAND WATER,

Johannis.

"The King of Natural Table Waters." "Of exceptional purity and excellence. It mixes well with Wines

and Spirits, the peculiar softness, which its Natural gas lends to the taste, rendering it admirably adapted for the purpose."-London Lancet. No Banquet is considered "en regle" without JOHANNIS.

Can be had at all the leading Clubs, Hotels, Restaurants, and Cafes.

TO AID THE HAMPTON INSTITUTE.

THE CANTATA OF "ESTHER" TO BE SUNG AT DALY'S THEATRE.

A pleasing entertainment for a worthy object is to be given at Daly's Theatre on Thursday afternoon. The Hampton Singers will then present the cantata of "Esther," for the benefit of the Armstrong Fund. , The Hampton Institute, which is to gain by this performance, is one which has done a great and excel-Beginning soon work, and which deserves support. after the war with fifteen pupils sheltered in the barracks bequeathed by the Freedmen's Bureau, Hampton now houses or teaches 960 students, in a settlement of permanent dormitories, school rooms and workshops It has sent out 723 graduates, almost all of whom are teaching their own people. It has equipped a much larger number of undergraduates with the spirit of selfhelp and of helpfulness to their less fortunate fel-

At Hampton and in its various offshoots 120,000 pupils have been taught, and from these pupils has been drawn a body of 2,000 teachers. It is to carry on such works as this that Hampton needs money. Its plant has cost \$550,000, is free from debt, and is the gift of friends. The school requires an income of \$100,000 a year. Of this sum \$40,000 is annually assured from regular sources. The remaining \$60,000 General Armstrong has raised year after year from churches, Sunday-schools and private individuals. From \$25,000 to \$30,000 of this sum is contributed in annual \$70 scholarships, each of which pays the tuition of one pupil for one year in the academic department, his

pupil for one year in the academic department, his own labor sufficing to meet the expenses of board, lodging, clothing and books. But more of these scholarships are needed.

The industrial department suffers an annual deficit of \$18,00c, chiefly because it cannot command skilled labor. It is therefore proposed that 600 annual industrial scholarships of \$30 each be founded to refleve the school of this heavy charge. The permanent endowment fund, which is showly growing, should be at least \$500,000, and will have reached the sum of \$500,000 at the end of this year.

DR. MACARTHUR ON CREEDS.

HE DECLARES THAT PEOPLE CANNOT BE BOUND

BY THOSE OF MEN'S MAKING. In the Calvary Baptist Church yesterday the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur chose as the theme of his sermon "Creeds," considering the following question: Do creeds, as usually understood, conserve orthodoxy, preserve the Church from heresy, protect its doc-trines?" People live now, Dr. MacArthur said in subtance, in an epochal period of the Church, when mere tradition counted for naught, when many scaffolds about the temple of truth had to be torn down, after which the temple of truth would shine more gloriously. The idea that men could be bound to a fixed creed of man's make was rapidly losing ground; the Catholic Church, with its doctrines of obedience, was shaking on its foundation. They could not compel men to believe and think in the same manner. Living, growing men must differ and change The "thus saith the Lord" would exercise its proper command in place of the "thus snith man."

The minister then gave a historical survey of the different creeds. The Apostles' Creed he considered a good compendium of Christian doctrine, though some

and the neighboring lowns swarmed to the concert given by the United Scandinavian Singing Societies, at the Academy of Music, last night. The Academy was filled with an audience that greeted the choruses and oloists with unmistakable warmth. The United Scan dinavian Singing Societies number five clubs of male of the concert given last night will be used in paying the expenses of the societies at the World's Fair, where they will give several concerts. The societies sang together and separately. The Lyran Society, of East Twenty third st., and the Bertholl Therwaldsen Danish Society, which sang "The Beetle and the Rose," were specially well received. The real enthusiasm of the addience was shown when Madame Caroline Ostberg audience was shown when Madame Caroline Ostherg, the Swedish aliner who recently came to America, appeared upon the stage. She was recalled again and again. Some of her songs were the Moonlight aria from Weber's "Die Freischnetz"; "La Flornja," by Beriguand, and the farewell aria from Denizettis "Daughter of the Regiment," Other soloists were and off steeningsen, who played on the violin, and Albert Arveschon, the barytone singer, known to New-York music lovers.

FEARS FOR THE SAFETY OF A REPORTER J. F. Tribble, night news collector for the United ress, and John R. Gibbs, his boatman, left the boarding station at Quarantine, S. I., at about 5 p. m. yes terday, to board the steamer Strabo, from Rio de faneiro, and at 12 o'clock last night had not re-turned. Unless they have remained on board the teamer, it is greatly feared that the ice, moving swiftly on the ebb-tide, has carried them outside the Narrows. They had no lantern in the boat. Owing to the large quantities of ice in the bay it is impossible to communicate with the steamer.

A PREACHER'S STRANGE PRAISE FOR TAWMANY. The Rev. Dr. D. C. Potter prenched yesterday at the second Avenue Esptist Tabernacle on "The Better New-York: Its Public Charities." He said, among other things:

"In a degree beyond the common experience this city is obeying the injunction of the Nazarene. No city of equal size in the world does so much er doe it so well. Our public charities are a well organized

An Ideal Winter Resort.

The "Four Seasons" Shanandan Valley Express leaves New-York, Pennsylvania Kathoal, 5 o'elock daily, reaching Harrowgate (Cumberland Gap Park), at 7 p. m. the next day. Dining and Buffet cars

sources of the working-people and the poor would be given to the instant demands of their sick and wounded The city is a great hearted city. Our Charlty Commissioners are in trouble. The fault is in the ad ministration and not in the institution. Even though many servants may be dishonest I shall not cease re joicing over our public charities. Nothing haman 1perfect. The very sun is spotted. The charge is made that New York is bound head and foot by a monster devil ish. This octopus is Tammany Hall. I have never been a Democrat, and the hypocrisy of

the Republican party makes me regret that I have feebleness and futility of all reform movements always been a Republican. like the People's party, and the promptness with which they peter out, are not alluring invitations for further experiments. Endergillp is not given to sensational and scolding preachers. Let us anderstand that the great work is carried on under abuses needing mending, but let us also remember that "Charities and Correction" is the work of Tammany Hall, and this department is its best and proudest monument. Let us be fair. I am so weary of the crying critics who should have been auctioners. For these great institutions, such as Believe Hospital, etc., we paid in taxation in 1891 \$2,166,237. I think that in the main there has been good return for the expenditure. like the People's party, and the promptness with which

PRINCETON'S PROSPEROUS SEMINARY.

INTERESTING NOTES FROM THE ANNUAL CATA-LOGUE-A REVIVAL AT OLD NASSAU.

Princeton, Jan. 15.-The annual catalogue of the Princeton Theological Seminary for 1892-93 made its appearance last Wednesday. Compared with the catalogue of last year it shows that the seminary has improved materially in resources and instructors Four new professors are enrolled among the members of the faculty. They are as follows: George Tybout Purves, professor of New Testament literature and exegests, in place of Caspar Wistar Hodge; John De Witt, Archibald Alexander professor of church history, which chair has been vacant for some time; William Brenton Greene, jr., Stunrt professor of the relation of philosophy and science to the Christian religion, which chair the late Dr. Charles Augustus Alken occupied, and the Rev. Chalmers Martin, in tructor in the Old Testament Department. The only chair now vacant is that of Biblical theology. The board of directors is increased by the election of the Rev. Joseph T. smith, of Bultimore, to the second vice-presidency. The envolment of students has grown materially since last year, now numbering 200, an increase of twenty-seven. ellowships have been established, one in Oid Testament and one in New Testament literature. Two prires of \$75 each in Hebrew have also been estab-A new dormitory, an engraving of which forms the frontispiece of the catalogue, is in process of erection, and is expected to be ready for occupance

ate colder in Fastern Massachusetts, filiede Island and lersey, Belaware and Maryland, fair; westerly winds.
For Virginia and the Carolinas, fair; colder in the cast,
For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, Western

ew-York and Onto, fair, except snow flurries at lake stations; warmer, For Indiana and Illinois, fair; warmer, For Michigan and Wisconsin, fair.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Hours; Morning. Night. 30.5 30.0

In this diagram a centianous white line shows the changes in pressure, as intented by The Tribune's self-prosting harometer. The forken line resents the tem-prature as observed at Perry's Pharma y.

snow yesterday, but with a clearing tendency at night. The temperature ranged between 8 and 19 segrees, the average (143) being 14% lower than on the corre poiding day last year, and 2% higher than on Saturday.

In and near this city to-day there will probably be fair weather with sight thermal changes; a little colder on the whole, perhaps.

THE INDIAN SCHOOLS.

SUPERINTENDENT DORCHESTER REPLIES TO

C. F. LUMMIS. CHARGES OF IMMORALITY AND CRUELTY AT THE

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS IN NEW-MEXICO DIS-PROVED-MR. LUMMIS'S UNIQUE PREJU-

DICE IN FAVOR OF INDIAN CUSTOMS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: About the last of October one C. F. Lummis writing from Los Angeles, addressed an open letter to me, in which he charged immorality and brutality in the Indian schools of the Southwest; but he par-ticularly concentrated his complaints upon the Gov-ernment Indian training-school, known as the Fisk Institute, at Albuquerque, N. M. He also charged that these things were done with my knowledge and connivance, as general superintendent of Indian schools The aforesaid letter was widely published in Western

and Eastern papers long before my attention was called to it. I was on the frontiers and Indian reserations of Montana from early in October until far into December receiving only long-delayed mails.

In responding I shall not enter the field of personal innendo, which Mr. Lummis widely opened, but will confine myself to as brief a statement as possible of facts vindleating the Indian school service.

As to the Indian schools of the Southwest, I will say, first of all, that during nearly three and threefourths years, since my appointment to this office, I have been in New-Mexico and Arizona from February till May, 1890; two weeks in August, '91; from Febru December, '92. And I must say that the accusation of bad morals in any of the schools, either among the pupils, the employes, or employes and pupils, is wholly gratu tous and unfounded. Close scrutiny has been made of every school by Mrs. Dorchester and me, and no evidence of immorality has been found during these nearly four years, except in one distant reservation school, and that was thoroughly corrected

involved by Mr. Lummis in this charge of immorality. In doing this he only revived a story that originated about a year and a half ago, and which was then thoroughly investigated and exploded. Soon after the story came out, about July 1, 1891, United States Inspector Gardner came and investigated the matter In August I was sent for for the same purpose, the custom of the Indian Office being to have more than one examination where serious charges have been made. The reports of these two investigations, with a large number of detailed affidavits in due form, were put into the hands of a legal expert in the De partment of Justice in Washington, who declared the findings to be conclusive. My verdict of acquittal turned chiefly upon the stories of the accusers themments, which I need not mention in this paper. Their doze the superintendent into retaining them as employes in the school for another year.

While I write there lies before me the original letter of the legal expert referred to to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, from which I make the following

I regard the analysis of the investigation by Daniel Dorchester, Superintendent of Indian Schools, as exhaustive and correct, which does not materially vary from that of Mr. Gardner, who saw the witnesses face to face. Again he says:

Mr. Commissioner, I want to express my good spinion of Professor Creager's manhood and abilities, and feel that from all points of view he is worthy of Before I left Albuquerque, at the time of that in-

vestigation, a testimonial was drawn up, highly com-

The reluctance of Mr. Lummis's representative, editor of "The Albuquerque Daily Times," to produce the proof was remarkable and even despicable. To me be peronally beasted, as he had previously done in his paper



THE WEAKEST SPOT in your whole system, perhaps, is the liver. If that doesn't do its work of purifying the blood, more troubles come from it than you can re-

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery acts upon this weak spot as nothing else can. It rouses it up to healthy, natural action. By thoroughly purifying the blood, it reaches, builds up, and invigorates every part of the evistem.

system.

For all diseases that depend on the liver or the blood—Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Billiousness; every form of Scrofula, even Consumption (or Lung-scrofula) in its carlier stages; and the most stabborn Skin and Scalp Diseases, the "Discovery" is the only remedy so unfailing and effective that it can be guaranteed.

If it doesn't benefit or cure, you have your money back. On these terms, it's an insult to your in-sligence to have something else offered as "just as good."



Back ache, side ache, sharp, shooting pains and rheumatism, coughs, colds, chest pains and palpitation relieved in ONE MINUTE by the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN only pain-killing plas-ter. It restores vital electricity, and hence is most powerful in the ent of nervous

pains, weakness, numbness and paralysis. Price: sec.; five, \$1 00. At all druggists or by mail.

that he had an affidavit in his safe drawn up by Mr. Lummis which would effectually vindicate all the charges that had been published. Four times he promised to produce the affidavit, and four times he falled to keep the promise, notwithstanding the time and place for bringing it to me in each instance had been agreed to by him in the presence of witnesses. At last, as I was about closing up the investigation, this brought me a long document of eight pages of foolscap purporting to be a copy of an afhdavit which Mr Lum mis took before he left for South America. It claimed to be the dying testimony of Bautista Jojola, a Pueblo Indian boy, of Isieta, complaining of great cruelties which two years after they were inflicted caused his death. During these two years he had apparently been a rugged boy, and the school physician testifie that he had had no occasion to give this boy treatment until his last sickness, which began about two months before he died of phthisis phimonalis. This document abounds in absurd and absolutely false state-ments; so many that it would not stand for a moment

To test the matter I sent a reliable gentleman, a justice of the peace, with an interpreter to isleta to see Bautista's father and get an allidavit from him giving the facts. Tre result is complete proof that no such dying affidavit or statement was made by Bautista. His father affirms this under oath, also that he himself did not sign by name or by his mark (X) any document of the kind, either as a witness or in any other way and he further declares that his son never complained of any cruelty at the school, but rather expressed the strongest affection for the school and a hope to get well and return to it. This genuine document I had taken in due form, and it is now in my hands. It overwhelmingly demonstrates that the so-called affidavit of Lummis is a spurious fabrication. Such is the rotten

in a court of justice.

basis on which the complaints rest. That " shive-irons, slave-whips," etc., are " openly sup plied to the Government Indian schools" is an unmitgated falsehood. The school does not own even a pair of handouffs, but borrows from the police of the city, when necessary, in handling large, stout boys. I challenge any one to find any implement of torture piled" to the Government Indian schools by the Government or any one else. At Albuquerque, by my request, the disciplinarian brought me the whip chiefly used, a small rawhide two feet nine inches long, weighing less than two and a quarter ounces. A less severe cotton-braided carriage whip, without a lash, only a small snapper, is sometimes used; but no boy is ever required to strip of his clothes when whipped, and no boy has been known to cry. All testimonles agree that no blood has ever been drawn by a whipsome punishment must be administered where there are so many boys together-boys numbering from 100 to 200 at times during the last four years.

Mr. Lummis says that to his personal knowledge runaway boys have been "captured and carried back at the point of a six shooter." It would not surprise me if, when Four or five great Apache boys, and pos-sibly large boys from some other tribes, weighing from

species of the entirely, an equivalent species of the entirely, and provided a species of the entirely, and provided at the species of the entirely of of the entir

HOW THE TELEGRAPHERS SCHEDULE WORKS. Baltimore Jan. 15 .- "The American" notes that

when D. G. Ramsey, the Grand Chief of the Order of Rettroad Telegraphers, and the members of the grievance committee conferred with Baltimore and grievance committee conferred with Raffimore and Ohio officials in November last in reference to an Increase of wages, the committee insisted that no operator ought to be pull less than \$45 per manth. The officials agreed, but urged the committee to reflect that if the pay of an operator was placed at \$45 as the minimum, the result might be disastrons to many operators, as there were at least 30 per cent of the offices where a telegrapher was not needed, and that, according to the proposed rule, as needed, and that, according to the proposed rule, as the operator could not work for the company as an the operator could not work for the company as an agent alone, let would in all probability be thrown out of employment. The committee refused to yield, and the rule was placed in the schedule. The new schedule went into effect on Discember 1. The agent telegraphers, where not needed, have been discharged and men having no knowledge of telegraphy have been substituted as agents at rates of wages ruling in ante-schedule times.

THEY MUST BE ECONOMICAL WITH THE WATER. Residents in the Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth and Eighth Wards were warned by the police yes-terday to be economical with the city water until the leaks at the Milhurn pumping station were paired. There is no danger of a water famine, but power houses on the high ground in these wards run some risk of being short of water. The leak started on Wednesday, and the repairs will be completed to-morrow.